

LABOR CLASH

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

Vol. XXXVI

San Francisco, July 2, 1937

No. 22

Atrocities of Police In Republic Massacre Revealed in News Reel

As the ninth victim of the Republic Steel strike massacre on Memorial Day died, five representatives of the La Follette Civil Liberties Committee began their investigation in Chicago of the brutal attack of 300 Chicago police upon the peaceful parade of steel workers and sympathizers. The death of 17-year-old Leo Francisco from gunshot wounds took place the day the committee began its inquiry.

Feeling against the police who took part in the attack has been running high since the private showing of the suppressed Paramount news reel in Washington disclosed the shocking and almost unbelievable atrocities committed in the name of law and order.

Members of the La Follette committee and staff who saw the motion picture sat horrified as they watched uniformed police fire point blank into a crowd of men, women and children, "pursuing and clubbing the survivors unmercifully as they made frantic efforts to escape."

How Killings Took Place

An account given by a person who studied the film carefully at several showings, reported by the Pulitzer Publishing Company, describes the fatal gun firing of the police graphically:

"Then suddenly, without apparent warning, there is a terrific roar of pistol shots, and men in the front ranks of the marchers go down like grass before a scythe. The camera catches approximately a dozen falling simultaneously in a heap. The roar of the police pistols lasts perhaps two or three seconds.

"Instantly the police charged on the marchers with riot sticks flying. At the same time tear gas grenades are seen sailing into the mass of demonstrators."

The scenes which follow are described as the most harrowing of all. As the crowd flees panic-stricken, and the ground is strewn with the dead and dying, police pursue relentlessly, clubbing anyone they can lay their hands on unmercifully, sometimes two to four policemen beating one man until the victim falls unconscious.

Young Girl Struck Down

A slight young girl running away in terror is seen struck down from behind by a policeman's club. A little later she is shown being shoved into a patrol wagon with blood streaming from her face, and running down her clothes. Other episodes even more horrifying are revealed as the police go about their blood-thirsty business. Not a single instance of aggressiveness on the part of the marchers is to be seen.

Other movies of the tragic affair were viewed by the La Follette representatives in Chicago. One was taken by the Rev. Raymond Sanford of Chicago, and another by the Rev. Chester B. Fisk.

Officials of the Steel Workers' Organizing Committee, charging the police with "conspiracy to murder," have been demanding an investigation of the fatal shooting ever since it occurred, although

unaware of the damaging evidence shown in the Paramount newsreel.

Philip Murray, S.W.O.C. chairman, testifying before the Senate post office and post roads committee in Washington, accused four steel companies of having formed "an unholy alliance" which is flouting all laws.

Testimony of Murray

"These four corporations have consistently violated the express terms and the true spirit and intent of the National Labor Relations Act," he charged. "They have practiced a persistent, brazen policy of intimidation, coercion and discrimination."

Pickets have been marching daily past the entrance of the Republic Steel mill which is patrolled by several hundred police.

Brief Filed for Three Defendants In Oakland "Ship Murder" Appeal

Attorneys for three members of the Marine Firemen's Union, convicted January 5 in Oakland's "ship murder" trial, filed their brief on appeal last week.

The brief, filed for Earl King, Ernest G. Ramsay and Frank J. Conner, asks reversal of the conviction because of the "unfairness and one-sidedness" of Superior Judge Frank M. Ogden's comment on the evidence.

King, Ramsay and Conner were victims of a shipowner-inspired frameup, union labor charges. They were sentenced to terms of five years to life for "complicity" in the murder of Chief Engineer George W. Alberts of the Swayne & Hoyt freighter Point Lobos.

The appeal brief contends "that the judge's comment on the evidence exceeded the bounds of fair comment and constitutes prejudicial error."

King, at the time of his arrest, was head of the Marine Firemen and an official of the Maritime Federation. Ramsay had just finished organizing the viciously exploited fish reduction workers and was secretary of their union. Conner was ship's delegate of the Point Lobos.

The case, to be heard in July or August before the First District Court of Appeal, is in the hands of the King-Ramsay-Conner Defense Committee, set up by Pacific Coast unions and supported by the California State Federation of Labor, twelve Pacific Coast Central Labor Councils, and hundreds of affiliated unions.

Shippers' New Combine

Shipping interests announced last week formation of a new organization, the Waterfront Employers' Association of the Pacific Coast, to deal with labor on a coastwise basis.

San Francisco was made headquarters and Almon E. Roth was elected president.

Membership includes foreign lines, Pacific Coast-operated lines, East Coast-operated lines and Coastwise operators, with contracting stevedores and dock and terminal operators admitted as associate members.

The new group will handle renewal or modification of the February 4, 1937, contract, which expires September 30.

This permanent organization will supersede the Coast committee headed by Thomas G. Plant.

Propose Public Debate Between Hotel Owners And Striking Unions

A public mass meeting at which the hotel strike would be debated by the unions and the owners was proposed this week as start of the third month of the tie-up began.

Rabbi Irving F. Reichert of Temple Emanu-El proposed the meeting and immediately wrote the owners and the unions. Through Hugo Ernst the striking unions tacitly gave their approval of such a move.

Reichert would hold the meeting in the Civic Auditorium and preside as an impartial chairman. Reply of the hotel owners was also eagerly awaited by the unions as leaders declared their intense desire to lay their cause before the public in a manner it has never been before.

Under the proposed plans Rabbi Reichert will confer with Mayor Rossi in an effort to secure free use of the Civic Auditorium.

Meanwhile the 3200 strikers kept their picket lines strong and their demands for better pay, forty-hour week and preferential hiring intact.

"There is no change in the attitude or demands of the men and women," strike leaders declared.

Hotel owners put out feelers on a proposal to get workers back on a forty-eight-hour week, but they met no enthusiasm on the part of the union members. Leaders insisted the six striking unions that have been on the picket lines since May 1 would continue to hold to their original demands to the end.

The "feelers" put out by the owners were regarded as a slight break on the part of the operators. This presaged an increased feeling of confidence on the part of the strikers and spurred them in their determination to win.

Amalgamated Clothing Workers Make Clean Sweep at Cincinnati

Climaxing a whirlwind six-weeks' campaign that saw former impregnable citadels of anti-unionism fall before the well planned thrusts of the union, undisputed sway is now held by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America over Cincinnati's huge clothing manufacturing industry, according to the joint board of that organization in Cincinnati.

Heralding the smashing triumphs of the union, to which over 5000 open-shop clothing workers flocked in recent weeks, Jack Kroll, manager of the Cincinnati Joint Board of the Amalgamated, declared the hitherto all-powerful Manufacturers' Association "dead as a dodo bird."

Sixteen years of bitter opposition, in which open shop employers combined with newspapers, courts and strikebreaking agencies to check the growth of the Clothing Workers' Union, crumbled before the onrush of the drive.

Complete unionization of the local sporting goods industry is almost realized. One of the nation's leading manufacturers, the P. Goldsmith Sons Company, has been signed to a union pact granting collective bargaining rights, a forty-hour week, overtime and wage increases to their 400 employees.

Calls for Passage of Wagner-Steagall Bill In the Name of Labor

"Strong and vehement protest" at the "inexcusable delay" in enactment of the Wagner-Steagall housing bill was voiced in Washington last week by President William Green of the American Federation of Labor on behalf of the Federation's entire membership.

Pointing out that the bill had been declared No. 1 on labor's legislative program and that it had "enlisted more direct and solid support than any other legislative proposal designed to improve the economic and physical welfare of the wage earners throughout the nation," Green added:

"Labor wants to know what has happened to this bill. Hearings were held by the Senate committee on education and labor long ago. At these hearings representatives of labor, of consumers, of social and welfare organizations, of religious groups of all denominations, of housing authorities and local governments, of the administrative agencies of the federal government, all spoke as one in support of this measure and presented an accumulation of unassailable evidence that the U. S. Housing Bill of 1937 represents the most practicable, most sound and most economical program of housing for low income groups yet devised. The hearings were completed and there the legislative machinery stopped. There has been no committee report, no hearings have been scheduled in the House and there is no immediate promise of action.

Necessity for Bill's Passage

"Congress is pulling into the home stretch. Yet most of the major legislation before it has been barely touched. The housing bill must not be permitted to be caught in the last minute legislative

jam. A further 'delay' on the housing bill will inevitably have to be given an uglier name—particularly if it results in no legislation this year.

"President Roosevelt has strongly expressed himself as favoring the purpose of the Wagner-Steagall bill. In practically every public utterance since his inauguration he has told the people of America of the urgent need to provide good housing for that third of our population which is ill-housed now."

Green declared that apparently the main obstacle to enactment of the Wagner-Steagall bill is due to opposition of the secretary of the treasury to some of the measure's financial provisions. The labor head vigorously defended these provisions as sound and said that housing experts are agreed the bill is "far and away the most satisfactory formula yet devised" for a national program of low-rent housing. In ending he summed up as follows:

"The solid strength of organized labor is behind this bill. Labor has worked on this measure from its earliest stages more than two years ago. Its support reflects a basic and vital need for low-rent housing on the part of the workers everywhere.

Would Relieve Unemployment

"Labor knows that the initiation of a housing program will bring more jobs and more stable employment for the building trades workers. It will help relieve employment in all basic industries on which the construction of houses depends for raw materials and equipment. It will relieve the housing shortage which is already critical, and above all it will make new and better housing available to wage earners and their families at rents which they can afford.

"Labor knows that ordinary private enterprise can not make decent housing available for those whose incomes are low. Labor knows that the only way open to better housing for workers is to combine federal and local action, permanent agencies and a sound, practicable, long-term program of financial aid and control.

"Labor is satisfied that all these conditions are met in the Wagner-Steagall bill in its present form and labor stands united with every other organization representative of the public interest on one program and in one demand: The enactment of the Wagner-Steagall bill as is."

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Steel Mediation Board Fails to Settle Strike

Admitting failure of its efforts to mediate the great steel strike, President Roosevelt's peace board disbanded on Tuesday last. Secretary of Labor Perkins, however, told the newspapers that the federal government still is keeping an eye on the strike.

Charles P. Taft, board chairman, turned in to Miss Perkins the group's final report. Taft and Edward F. McGrady, another member, drafted it. Miss Perkins said she would make it public as soon as it is approved by Lloyd Garrison, the third member.

Acknowledging that the government's efforts so far had been futile, Miss Perkins told reporters she still is studying the situation to determine if further mediatory moves are possible.

Suggests Man to Man Discussion

The Labor Department chief announced the board believes that a "man to man discussion around the conference table" would be necessary to break the strike deadlock.

The board first expressed that opinion after its Cleveland negotiations with officials of the four corporations involved and with John L. Lewis, strike leader, collapsed a week ago.

"We can not but believe that the bitterness and suspicion which separate the two sides would be allayed by a man-to-man discussion around the conference table, and that the only hope of settlement lies in such a meeting," the board said.

Before the board made this suggestion, the steel companies said they would make no agreement with Lewis' Committee for Industrial Organization, written or oral. They called the C. I. O. "utterly irresponsible" and said the Wagner Act, while requiring collective bargaining, does not force an employer to make agreements with unions.

The board also disclosed the companies had rejected a concrete settlement proposal which met the union's qualified approval.

Indiana Plants May Settle

Governor M. Clifford Townsend of Indiana announced on Tuesday last that officials of the Inland Steel Company had accepted a "peace plan" for Indiana's strike-closed steel industry, and said further developments depended on the Committee for Industrial Organization.

The governor indicated he felt the Youngstown Sheet and Tube Company also would accept the proposal. The two firms have plants in Lake County employing more than 19,000 workers who have been idle more than four weeks.

The governor described the plan as a "statement of faith," and provided all employees would return to work without discrimination between strikers and non-strikers, and that any subsequent grievances will be referred to the labor division for a settlement, with its decision to be final.

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Michigan Adopts Bill On Labor Relations Urged by Gov. Murphy

Governor Frank Murphy of Michigan received word last Saturday that the Michigan legislature had adopted the labor relations act sponsored by the governor, which he declared will "give permanence to Michigan's industrial peace."

Governor Murphy, it will be remembered, was responsible for bringing together the head of the Chrysler Motor Corporation and John L. Lewis of the Committee for Industrial Organization, a meeting which eventually resulted in the settlement of the serious General Motors strike.

The governor himself wrote the act, which provides for voluntary mediation in labor disputes, legalization of restricted peaceful picketing and limitation of injunctive powers of courts.

Although the act was a compromise with the Senate, which first demanded virtual prohibition of all strikes, it was distinctly Murphy's own.

Extraordinary Powers Denied

His early demands for extraordinary powers to intervene in labor disputes and take over plants with state police were removed, as well as restrictions on employers and labor which were assailed by John L. Lewis.

Picketing is specifically legalized for the first time in Michigan by the act, but restrictions were imposed to meet problems which developed by tactics of the C. I. O. in the automobile strikes and in the Newton Steel Corporation dispute at Monroe, Mich.

Restrictions on Picketing

Pickets can not be imported, nor may they "in any such manner or numbers" obstruct or otherwise interfere with entrance to or egress from plants involved in a labor dispute or at homes of employees of the firm.

A three-member labor relations board to provide means for voluntary mediation, conciliation and investigation of labor disputes is created. It could take jurisdiction in disputes upon petition of either side, and could enforce its decisions by a court injunction.

Court Powers Also Restricted

Courts would, however, be prevented from issuing injunctions for "ceasing or refusing to perform any work or to remain in any relation of employment," joining a union, providing strike benefits, advertising a labor dispute by "any method not involving fraud, violence, coercion or intimidation," and assembling peaceably.

In a message wired to the 1500 delegates to the National Catholic Retreat Association convention that he had been scheduled to address at the Civic Auditorium, the Michigan chief executive declared that "a considerable number among us are more concerned today with 'taking cities' than with 'ruling their spirits.'"

"You can see for yourselves in the daily press," the message read, "that some employers as well as a number of employees are thinking truculently

about bringing their opponents in the capital-labor controversy to their knees.

"That is not an indication of self-control. It is not a sign of self-discipline. It means an abject failure to realize that there is no better way to show one's poise in the midst of storm than by keeping one's head clear and by crushing no one."

Holly Sugar Company Enters Into Agreement With Sugar Workers

Ending almost two years of controversy, the Holly Sugar Company at Stockton has signed an agreement with union officials on hours, wages and working conditions in its Tracy plant. The agreement was signed on behalf of the company by George Repetti, vice-president. It provides a scale ranging from 55 cents for unskilled labor to 80 cents an hour for skilled workmen. The scale previously was from 40 to 65 cents. The contract provides for a forty-hour week during "slack" season and fifty-six-hour week during peak season.

New Federal Justices Inducted Into Office

Two new judges made their first appearance on the bench of the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Ninth District this week. They are Judge Albert Lee Stephens of Los Angeles and Judge William Healy of Boise, Idaho.

Recently appointed by President Roosevelt, they heard their first cases with Judge William Denman presiding. The oath of office was administered to Judge Healy immediately prior to his taking his seat on the bench. Judge Stephens had received the oath in Los Angeles. The court now consists of seven judges, and Judge Denman expressed the conviction that "the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit is at last equipped to give its population of ten millions that prompt judicial service the delaying of which is universally deemed a denial of justice."

Judge Stephens' rise to the second highest court in the land began as a Los Angeles County justice of the peace in 1906. He was presiding justice of the California District Court of Appeal in 1935, when he was appointed United States district judge in southern California.

Graduate and former professor of the University of Southern California law school, Judge Stephens has been an attorney for thirty-eight years.

Judge Healy comes to the bench without previous judicial experience. For the last three years he has been general counsel for the Farm Credit Administration in Spokane, Wash.

He practiced law in Boise for twenty years, serving in the Idaho Legislature, on the University of Idaho's board of regents and as president of the State Bar Association.

Shelley Fears Result Of Labor Break Here

"This threatened break in labor through the C. I. O. keeps me awake at night," said John F. Shelley, president of the San Francisco Labor Council, in the course of an address before the Ate-Y Club last week, in which he bluntly described the C. I. O. as a threat against organized labor.

"My own sympathies are not with C. I. O. tactics," he declared, "but I do believe the A. F. of L. years ago should have tried to organize the masses, especially in this Western stronghold."

"A split in labor here would be one of the most dangerous situations this city could face. It would be the same for the employer and the employee. It would mean civil war in San Francisco."

"Thus far San Francisco labor has stuck together without a split. The C. I. O. is spreading. But here at all costs labor must stick together."

THREE AGREEMENTS SIGNED

Warehousemen's Union No. 38-44, I. L. A., announced last week the signing of agreements with the Alameda plant of J. H. Baxter & Co., General Supply Corporation and U. S. Rubber Products Company. All provide recognition of the union, minimum wage scales, regulations for hours and working conditions. Strikes and lockouts are barred. Grievance committees are set up to adjust disputes.

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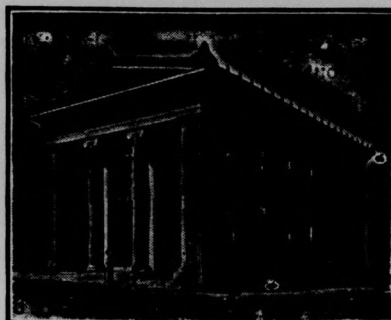
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Published Weekly by the
SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL
 Office, 103 Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth St.
 San Francisco, California
 Telephone - Market 6304
 CHAS. A. DERRY, Editor and Manager



SUBSCRIPTION RATES	Year
Single subscriptions.....	\$1.50
To unions, each subscription.....	1.00
(When subscribing for entire membership)	
Single copies05

Change of address or additions to union mail lists must come through the secretary of each organization. Members are notified that this is obligatory.

Entered as second-class matter August 10, 1918, at the postoffice at San Francisco, California, under the act of March 3, 1879.

FRIDAY, JULY 2, 1937

Time to Call a Halt

What has happened in the State of Michigan has been foreseen and commented upon by right-thinking labor leaders many times during the last several months. The cry of "power without responsibility" has been heeded by the legislators of that state and has resulted in a measure intended for the protection of labor being amended to make of it a "double-edged sword" for its destruction.

The bill which was introduced at the behest of Governor Frank Murphy to "bring permanence to Michigan's industrial peace," and which in all probability will be signed by him, was designed as a labor relations act modeled after the Wagner law. Instead of that, however, it places limitations on peaceful picketing and limits such picketing to the striking employees only.

Whereas the federal act provides that the Labor Relations Board can intervene in a dispute only on the petition of the workers, the Michigan bill allows the labor board set up in the measure to act on the request of either employee or employer.

It is only a step from legislation such as this to compulsory incorporation of labor unions, which would result in control of union activities by the courts. "Power without responsibility," says a publication which has been eminently fair to organized labor, "will not be endured. There will be more such legislation, by other states, and finally by Congress, unless organized labor puts down these exhibitions of irresponsibility."

It is timely to point out that those unions which have made the greatest and most permanent gains in wages and working conditions for their members are those which have rigidly enforced the rules and regulations made by those same members for their guidance and benefit.

Undisciplined unions which indulge in unauthorized strikes and look lightly upon contractual obligations may thank themselves for such legislation as has been adopted in Michigan. It should be a salutary lesson.

The unemployment insurance fund in Great Britain, which some years ago had a heavy deficit and was therefore reorganized, is expected to show a surplus of £17,250,000 in 1936-37. There is divergence of views as to the use to which the surplus should be put. The trade unions' proposals are to abolish the waiting period, to increase benefits all around and to lengthen the period of benefits beyond the twenty-six weeks at present allowed. The statutory committee, recommends a reduction of the waiting period to three days and additional benefit in certain cases beyond the twenty-six-week period (to workers, for instance, who have paid contributions continuously for five years without coming on the fund).

"Let the Eagle Scream"

It is to be regretted that in the program announced for the city's celebration of the nation's birthday next Monday no provision has been made for the traditional reading of the Declaration of Independence and the opportunity for some well-known and gifted orator to proclaim the virtues of that immortal document and what it means to the citizens of this favored land.

Among the rights decreed in the Declaration, it is true, no mention is made of one which has been assumed by every loyal citizen of the United States from time immemorial—the right on this glorious occasion to proclaim from the housetops the fact that this is the greatest nation on earth, that every citizen is a sovereign in his own right, and that he is privileged on Independence Day to tweak the British lion's tail with impunity.

It is true that Fourth of July orations, which were so important a part of celebrations of former years, have been omitted from such programs in recent years. There is a feeling of regret, however, that the custom has become obsolete; there is no harm in giving voice to our pride in our country on this particular day, even if expressed in extravagant language. This is the eagle's day to scream and it should be allowed wide latitude.

And in the present confused state of the public mind it might be an opportune time to strongly reiterate our loyalty to our country and its institutions, even if sometimes we may have thought that those institutions have been prostituted. In this great nation democracy still exists, and the task of remedying abuses is still in the hands of the people, and not of a dictator.

Passing of Two Noble Characters

It isn't often that there is combined in one individual the gaiety, "the common man," the keen intelligence and the fervent zeal for a cause that made Congressman William P. Connery one of the rarest and best loved characters ever to occupy a high place in public life.

Bill Connery won many a battle just because his personality was irresistible. But he kept on fighting, win or lose, because he held within him an amazingly unswerving loyalty to the cause of human progress.

Not quite 49, this remarkable figure passed from the stage of life. Stricken in a flash, he died almost before friends knew he was ill.

As chairman of the House Labor Committee, co-author of the hours and wages bill, he saw the biggest issue of life before him, dreamed of a victory to crown all former victories. He was happy beyond words at the achievements gained for labor in these last three years, but impatient at delay in moving farther along the road.

Former vaudeville song and dance man, former soldier, Congressman Connery, as a person, remained true to his early instincts. Crusading, with him, wasn't the tragic business of the intellectual uplifter; it was the joyous business of a man whose vision was always of a happier world.

Hugh Kerwin, chief of the United States conciliation service, who died but a week earlier, was another such fine and noble character. The workers have lost two great fellow workers, two who knew "all about it" because it was all that had ever been in their lives.

So far in the steel strike, the side which bawls so loudly about "law and order" has done all the killing.

The three Soviet aviators who flew from Moscow to Vancouver blazed a new trail which bids fair to remain a peace trail; for war between Russia and the United States is almost unthinkable. It was a gallant exploit; and some day may prove a highly useful one.

Splendid Work of I. L. O.

The International Labor Conference at Geneva took a long step forward in world improvement of the condition of labor by approving a forty-hour week convention for the textile industry. Despite stiff employer opposition the convention was passed by a vote of 88 to 41. To the credit of the employers of the United States and France, their representatives championed the convention. The vote came as a victory for the United States, which for three years fought for the forty-hour week in the world textile industry.

Another important forward step was taken by the conference in deciding, just before adjournment, to consider next year a blanket convention establishing the forty-hour week in all industry. The blanket convention, proposed by the workers' delegates of all nations, would mean abandoning the present method of attempting to conclude separate forty-hour conventions for each industry, the method adopted two years ago.

Conventions or labor treaties must be ratified by the various governments before becoming effective. To date more than fifty conventions have been ratified.

America may be proud of its work and leadership in the I. L. O., which Samuel Gompers helped to found and which he stoutly championed to the end of his life.

Two Wise Governors

Governor Earle of Pennsylvania and Governor Davey of Ohio acted wisely and rightly in dealing with the situation provoked by the steel magnates, led by Tom Girdler, who refused to negotiate or sign a contract with their workers. They declared martial law in the threatened territory—but they have also refused to let the steel mills reopen with strike-breakers.

Twelve men have been killed in this strike already; and all of them by police or private guards doing the work of the steel masters. More than one hundred have been injured, many of them seriously; and these injuries, too, have been inflicted on union men and their sympathizers, male and female, by bullies supporting the steel bosses. Reopening of the closed mills by strike-breakers would mean open war; which would help no one but the steel magnates who have refused to obey the law.

Nazi Germany is massing warships in Spanish waters. Fascist Italy has declared that she feels free to send arms and men to the Spanish rebels. And the stage is set once more for a war conflagration which may easily spread around the world. But for the direct aid in men, arms and munitions which Hitler and Mussolini have given Franco the Spanish rebellion would have been stamped out in a month. In the Bilbao campaign—the first successful move the rebels have made for months—German planes with German fliers machine-gunned the civilian population of Guernica. The world-wide shock and horror of that performance probably has saved the entire population of Bilbao from massacre; but nothing can long restrain a bloodthirsty savage; and nothing can make Fascism or Naziism civilized.

If labor unionists do not buy union label products collectively, how can they expect unfair employers to bargain with workers collectively?

It would be interesting to know just how much Tom Girdler has really invested in the Republic Steel Corporation, which he manages as if it were his own jackknife. Also, how much income tax he paid the year he drew more than \$300,000 in bonus alone from Jones & Laughlin. These facts might be of value to the board now trying to settle the strike.

Washington News Letter

From Congressman Franck R. Havenner

A bill authorizing the establishment of an air base for the United States Coast Guard at Mills Field airport has been passed by both houses of Congress. Within the next few days the omnibus rivers and harbors bill, which provides for the construction of a seaplane harbor and channel for the use of seaplanes at Mills Field, will be voted upon by the House. Its passage is believed to be virtually assured. The enactment of these two measures will make it certain that extensive improvements of great importance to the air commerce of the Pacific Coast will be commenced in the near future at the San Francisco airport. The Pan-American Pacific Clipper ships will make Mills Field their Pacific Coast depot when these improvements are completed.

* * *

Active efforts to speed up the construction of the Funston avenue approach to the Golden Gate bridge have been made recently by Congressmen Clarence Lea, Frank Buck, Richard Welch and myself. We had a conference on this subject with the secretary of war a short time ago and were assured by Secretary Woodring that he would give his assistance in removing the engineering obstacles which have delayed the construction of this very important bridge approach.

* * *

Plans for extensive reconstruction work in San Francisco's Chinatown were revealed in a petition which I recently received, signed by a large number of prominent Chinese-American citizens and others, urging the enactment of the Wagner-Steagall bill to provide federal aid for low-cost housing. This petition was published in the Congressional Record and has been filed with the banking and currency committee of the House of Representatives, which has the Wagner-Steagall bill in charge.

* * *

The omnibus army housing bill, which was recently favorably reported to the Senate, contains an authorization for the construction of new barracks at the Presidio of San Francisco at a cost of \$550,000. This authorization is regarded as a starter on the extensive program for rehabilitation of the Presidio, which has been advocated by the Junior Chamber of Commerce.

* * *

A provision for upward tariff adjustments to offset any competitive advantage for foreigners that might come from higher production costs in this country will be carried by the wage and hour legislation if it comes.

* * *

Many are describing the President's new plan as a new "new deal." The President has in mind to increase the income of the underprivileged third of the population. He says this could be brought about by a gradual increase in the whole national income, with the government looking out for underprivileged and seeing that they get their share.

* * *

Congressional leaders were assured by the President that they could count on full co-operation from the administration in the investigation of income tax evasion. There is a joint congressional committee of twelve in charge of the inquiry.

* * *

Solicitor Crowley of the Post Office Department advocated before the Senate Committee on Post Offices that legislation be enacted to empower the Post Office Department to renew for not exceeding five years present air mail contracts without advertising for bids, and establish air routes with compensation on a poundage basis.

* * *

The opinion that an ever-normal granary plan should be enacted this session of Congress is expressed by the president of the American Farm

Bureau Federation. He told President Roosevelt that his organization is firmly convinced that the bill should go through this session. Even though the President has looked forward to having the measure passed, congressional leaders have decided to postpone the measure until next session.

INCREASE IN DRIVERS' LICENSES

An increase of more than 11 per cent in the number of drivers' licenses issued during May as compared with the same period last year was announced last week by Paul Mason, chief of the division of drivers' licenses at Sacramento. Last month the total was given as 74,735, an increase of 5592 licenses over the 1936 figure.

TO SUCCEED HUGH L. KERWIN

Secretary of Labor Perkins has announced appointment of John R. Steelman of Alabama as director of the conciliation service to succeed the late Hugh L. Kerwin.

ASSUMES RESPONSIBILITY

Editor Labor Clarion:

I have been informed, not officially, but by one of the striking hotel workers, that severe criticism has been made by some of the unions affiliated with the Labor Council because of the form letter sent out to them in an effort to increase the sale of the benefit baseball tickets.

I wish to absolve the Local Joint Board of the striking hotel workers from blame because of this act. I directed and instructed my assistants that this be done for two reasons: I wished to increase the fund that all the kids of the strikers who needed shoes, etc., be taken care of and also I wanted a packed Stadium with all organized labor of San Francisco represented, that all bosses be impressed with the solidarity of the labor movement.

While I can not conceive how this act deserves criticism, I assume the responsibility. I also wish to thank the Labor Clarion for the use of its columns in giving publicity to the game. Also, inclement weather alone prevented a new record attendance on that evening; but another game is in the making and the Stadium will be packed with organized labor and its friends who realize that strikes are war and war is hell—on kids as well as those who actually take part.

CHARLES F. GERUGHTY.

Radio in the Schools

School use of radio next fall will reach an all-time high in the annals of American education, United States Commissioner of Education John W. Studebaker has reported to Secretary of the Interior Ickes.

The commissioner based his report upon the hundreds of requests for educational radio scripts received each month from schools and colleges all over the United States by the Educational Radio Script Exchange.

"While many of the schools and colleges are planning to use our scripts for mock broadcasts over public address systems and for other intra-school purposes," Studebaker said, "many others tell us that they plan to produce them over local radio stations when the new school year begins. A number of schools plan to continue their broadcasting activities through the summer months."

The Script Exchange has been responsible for nearly 1000 local educational broadcasts since the first of the year. Letters requesting scripts from schools, colleges, universities, C. C. C. camps and civic organizations indicate that that number will be doubled, or even tripled, during the fall school term.

Consumers will fare better if they trade at "fair" shops.

Comment and Criticism

I. L. N. S.

Tom Girdler, one time chief bully of Jones & Laughlin, now chief of Republic Steel, is greatly concerned about the rights of the workingman.

"The basic issue of this strike," he said, "is the right of American citizens to work, free from molestation by a labor organization whose apparent policy is either to rule or ruin American industry."

Speaking mildly, Girdler is mistaken. The issue is whether Girdler and the rest of his pack shall obey the Wagner Labor Act or evade it. The Wagner Act confirms labor's natural and necessary right to collective bargaining.

Girdler posts a notice in the Republic Steel plants, and calls that collective bargaining.

* * *

Has Tom Girdler ever done anything to give labor confidence in his good intentions, or to make the American people believe that he will treat labor well, without compulsion? Not that anybody ever heard of.

Tom Girdler's name in the steel regions is a byword for ruthless discharge of workers who have been worn out in the steel mills. While he was chief bully of Jones & Laughlin he made Aliquippa the prize company town on earth, the one most completely owned, local government and all, by the steel company.

"Jesus Christ couldn't hold a union meeting in this town," said a Pennsylvania alderman. Probably it was a Girdler town; but if not, be sure Girdler indorsed the sentiments.

* * *

How did Girdler treat steel workers during the depression? Fired them or kept them on part time. Cut their wages, just like other steel barons. How did Girdler treat himself during the depression? Here's how:

In 1930 Girdler drew \$137,500 salary from Republic Steel, and Republic Steel ran \$3,522,000 short of making expenses. It went that much in the red.

In 1931 Girdler's salary was raised to \$139,583; and the company's deficit was raised to \$9,034,000.

In 1932 Girdler, with unexampled generosity, allowed his salary to be slashed to a petty \$117,187; and Republic went in the red that year \$11,261,000. Most of its former workers were on relief.

Girdler understands labor relations as a back fence tomcat understands an oratorio. Or, perhaps, not quite so well.

SPENCER MILLER HONORED

Spencer Miller, Jr., director of the Workers' Education Bureau of America, who recently returned from a three months' study of vocational education in Europe as a representative of the American Youth Commission, was one of seven men to be chosen by the trustees of Kenyon College, Gambier, Ohio, for an honorary degree at the 109th commencement of the college. Miller was awarded the degree of Doctor of Laws for meritorious public service and his work as an interpreter of industrial relations in the United States.

RULING FAVORS SANTA FE

W. T. Croft, Interstate Commerce Commission examiner, has recommended to that body that Santa Fe Trail Stages, Inc., be permitted to continue operations over extensive Western territory. The report, based upon hearings held in San Francisco late in 1936, finds the evidence conclusively establishes that Pacific Greyhound Lines, in conjunction with Southern Pacific Company and other carriers, had attempted to establish a bus transportation monopoly and to divide and reserve for themselves the transcontinental bus traffic to and from a wide Pacific Coast territory. The examiner stated that it was extremely doubtful that such a monopoly was in the public interest.

Federation Council In Quarterly Meeting

The quarterly meeting of the executive council of the California State Federation of Labor was held in Los Angeles last Sunday, and reports are that the many subjects and discussions incident thereto coming before the body fully occupied the time of the members.

Due to illness, President James E. Hopkins was unable to attend, and Vice-President C. J. Hagerty of Los Angeles was named to preside. With the exception of Vice-Presidents Thomson of Hollywood and Mahaffey of the San Joaquin district the remaining members of the council were in attendance. Among matters reported coming before the session the following are the more important:

Aid Organizing Work in South

Secretary Buzzell of the Los Angeles Central Labor Council and other southern representatives appeared before the council in relation to the various court proceedings and other difficulties with which the workers in that territory are faced, giving in detail certain of the procedures which have been followed. The council voted to continue for the ensuing three months the allocation of funds by the Federation in aid of the organization and other work in the territory. A proposal having to do with the building of a new prison in the south was sanctioned after assurance had been given that the products of the institution would not come into competition with private industry. Action upon a move that had for its purpose removal of the Shell Oil Company from the Federation's "We Don't Patronize List" was postponed pending a conference to be held this month and also awaiting contact with the various unions involved.

The products of the O'Keefe-Merritt Stove Company of Los Angeles were placed on the "We

Don't Patronize List" of the Federation at the solicitation of the Stove Mounters. Further information will be sought with reference to certain complaints against the State Employment Service in the southern part of the state, such information when compiled to be placed in the hands of the Federation secretary. Consideration was given to an appeal from Teamsters' unions concerning rates for highway trucks now before the Railroad Commission.

Cannery and Agricultural Fields

Secretary Vandeleur made extended report upon recent organization work by the Federation, particularly with reference to the cannery and agricultural situations and the disruptive opposition encountered from communists and their sympathizers active among employees in these industries. The Sacramento, Stockton and Oakland situations in these fields were reviewed in some detail, and other members of the Council related their experiences and observations on the subject.

Vice-President Walter Cowan gave a resume of his activities in the work among the agricultural field workers. He asked that his resignation as secretary of the Federation's agricultural committee be accepted, due to the duties now devolving upon him in connection with the hotel strike in San Francisco, and his request was granted.

New Organizers Named

Report was made upon the assignment of Organizer Nunnally to aid work of the Stanislaus County Central Labor Council, following request from that body. An application from Imperial County for organizing aid was placed in the hands of the secretary with a favorable recommendation. Approval was given to the action of the secretary in naming Messrs. McManus, Dixon, Reed and Cleinberg for organizing work in behalf of the Federation. Sanction was also given to the applications of the Auto Salesmen of Oakland and the Hotel and Apartment House Clerks of San Francisco for affiliation with the state body.

Report on the successful organization work in cement mills in southern California was presented by Assistant Secretary McMurray of the Los Angeles Labor Council. Agreements have been made with three mills, with favorable prospects for a fourth, and wages have increased from 55 to 62½ cents per hour. Discussion was had upon the advisability of forming a state cement council to promote stabilization in wage scales.

The executive council concurred in a motion

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Real Silk Hosiery Co. Signs Up With Union

A closed shop agreement signed between the American Federation of Hosiery Workers and the Real Silk Hosiery Company of Indianapolis, Ind., has ended a ten-year battle waged on one of the most bitter anti-union employers in the hosiery industry.

Allen-A and Artercraft, two other companies that fought the Federation for years, also recently signed union agreements.

The Real Silk contract, which covers 2500 workers, provides for an eight-hour five-day week, abolition of all fining and bonus systems, an adjustment of wage rates to meet union standards, the check-off, and arbitration of disputes. It is to remain in force until September 1, 1938.

For years the Real Silk Hosiery Company tried to keep out unionization by supporting various company unions.

The union's campaign to organize the company, which began in 1925 when a small group of workers formed Branch 35 of the federation, came to a climax in 1934 with a seven-week strike.

whereby in future applications for federal charters made to the A. F. of L. shall first receive the approval of the State Federation of Labor, to the end that a few applicants with ulterior motives may be prevented from receiving such charters and afterward using them for "dummies" to control larger groups in the organization field.

A subject of consideration and discussion by the council was the possibility of speeding the work of the annual conventions of the Federation particularly during the first two days, but the matter was left for further study, due to the factors involved and possible necessity for change in the Federation laws. The recent affiliations with the Federation and the quarterly financial report of the secretary were given approval.

A motion was adopted instructing the secretary of the State Federation, after receiving approval of the American Federation of Labor, to suspend local unions which vote to affiliate with the Committee on Industrial Organization. Prior to adoption of this motion extended discussion is said to have taken place, with amendments being offered, and four members finally voting in the negative.

While in attendance at the council session Secretary Vandeleur made preliminary arrangements for the annual convention of the Federation to be held in Long Beach in September.

HEINZ PICKLE WORKS UNIONIZED

The Canning and Pickle Workers' Union, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, was chosen to represent exclusively in collective bargaining more than 2000 workers in the main plant of the H. J. Heinz Company in Pittsburgh, Pa.

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Vandeleur Discusses Communists and C. I. O.

The following statement in relation to the cannery situation in California was released to the daily newspapers on Thursday of last week:

"California labor must wake up to the fact that the communist-C. I. O. combine is playing into the hands of the employer.

"Their tactics are not designed to get higher wages and better working conditions for trade unionists. Their entire program is aimed toward demoralization of the democratic control system of bona fide trade unions. The reasons are simple:

"First—The communist-C. I. O. movement contemplates a widespread reign of terror to frighten legitimate trade unionists 'into line' in order to satisfy Moscow masters.

"Second—To place the lives and destinies of trade unionists in the hands of a dictator, drunk with the lust for personal power.

Obtained Charters Dishonestly

"These fakers, who are trying to sell legitimate labor 'down the river,' some time ago hatched a clever plot to attack, by subterfuge, the solidarity of the American Federation of Labor in California.

"These sell-out artists devised the plan of obtaining A. F. of L. charters for unorganized groups. These communist agents, while loudly proclaiming loyalty to the A. F. of L., dishonestly used these charters for their protection against legitimate organization, while they devoted their entire efforts toward betraying the workers to the communist-C. I. O. wreckers.

"It was a very clever idea, but it was soon discovered.

"A number of these charters, born and bred in insincerity, have been revoked. We have installed legitimately formed A. F. of L. unions in their stead. The members of these new unions have the right, guaranteed by the constitution of the nation's oldest and most reliable labor body, of democratically electing their own officers.

"Officers democratically elected are interested in getting something for the workers to prove their stewardship, rather than in promoting union strife—which pleases the employer—and feeding greedy pocketbooks of labor betrayers who use the American workers' funds to support the communist cause.

"The most recent and most disgusting example of these activities of the communist-C. I. O. combine came to a head in San Jose Wednesday.

"There, seven men had obtained an A. F. of L. charter for a Cannery Workers' Union, elected themselves officers, and took in members. The State Federation found out that democratic principles were not being followed and ordered a new election of officers to give all members a voice. The 'seven wise men' refused to hold another election. The charter was revoked.

Answer to Demagogues

"Wednesday, when State Federation organizers went to San Jose to install a new charter, more than 2500 loyal supporters of bona fide labor joined.

"This shows plainly the answer of the honest, sincere working people to the demagogues and fakers who are attempting to ruin the legitimate labor movement by selfishness and greed, and undoubtedly for state and national political purposes.

"Tomorrow (Friday) the newly chartered San Jose Cannery Workers' Union will elect officers, men and women of their own choosing, and not the choice of the 'seven wise men' who threatened to quit the A. F. of L. and support the communist-C. I. O. combine if they couldn't have their way.

"Because the A. F. of L. has within a remarkably short time succeeded in organizing the cannery industry, one of the largest in the state, the C. I. O., with its communist supporters, is out

to block activities, not because they wish to get higher wages or better conditions for the workers, but to achieve the communist goal of destroying California's largest industry—agriculture.

"I want to warn that moneys paid to these new fly-by-night labor promotions will undoubtedly go the same place that money paid into the old I. W. W. by thousands of workers went.

"The only hope of California workers to better conditions is to throw their forces to sincere A. F. of L. unions, regardless of what the communists and other fakers say. The primary purpose of the A. F. of L. is to obtain the highest wages, shortest hours and best working conditions possible for their members. The record speaks for itself over more than half a century."

COURSES FOR PHOTOGRAPHERS

Two vacation courses for photographers, to be held in Yosemite Valley, will be given during July by the University, of California Extension Division. P. Douglas Anderson will conduct the courses, which will consist of a week's practice in outdoor photography. Each course will last one week and will include six field trips. The first course will be given from July 12 to July 17. The second will begin July 19 and end on July 24. Students may register at the Extension Division office, on the Berkeley campus of the University, at 1730 Franklin street, Oakland, or 540 Powell street, San Francisco.

POETRY AND WEATHER REPORT

Young Father—In your sermon this morning you spoke about a baby being a new wave on the ocean of life. Minister—That's right. Y. F.—Don't you think a fresh squall would have been nearer the truth?

School for Workers

The Western Summer School for Workers, established to provide opportunity for workers to study the social and economic problems of present-day society, will open its fifth annual session at the Pacific School of Religion and of St. Margaret's House, Berkeley, on July 10, to continue until August 7.

The faculty, under the direction of George P. Hedley, professor of English literature, comprises a number of well-known educators in economics and cultural subjects, including John L. Kerchen, Pacific Coast director of the Workers' Education Bureau; John C. Kennedy, director of workers' education for the State of Washington; Ellis G. Rhode, California state supervisor of social and civic education, and Walter Cowan, vice-president of the California State Federation of Labor, who will lecture on "Trade Union Methods."

Information, and blanks may be obtained from George P. Hedley, 2451 Hearst avenue, Berkeley.

National Holiday to Be Fittingly Celebrated

San Francisco will celebrate the nation's birthday in fitting style on Monday, July 5, because the "glorious Fourth" occurs on Sunday this year.

Mayor Rossi's committee of citizens announces that parades and fireworks will feature the celebration, with a historical pageant and ball in the Civic Auditorium at night.

For the latter event a Goddess of Liberty and court of eight young ladies, to be chosen tonight at the chambers of the Board of Supervisors in the City Hall, will reign over the festivities.

Field sports, rugby and soccer football and band music at Kezar Stadium, harness racing at the old stadium in Golden Gate Park and rowing events at the Yacht Harbor are also scheduled. Fireworks will be displayed in the evening at the Marina. Supervisor Uhl is chairman of the citizens' committee.

NEWSPAPERS SUSPENDED

The "Knickerbocker Press" of Albany, N. Y., owned by Frank E. Gannett, and among the East's oldest morning newspapers, announced this week it would discontinue morning and Sunday editions as of June 30. The announcement also disclosed that the Evening "Times-Union," owned by William Randolph Hearst, would transfer from the evening to the morning field on the same date. A Hearst paper in Rochester, and the Tacoma "Ledger" were also suspended this week.

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Run o' the Hook

(This department is conducted by the president of San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21)

At the final election for president of San Francisco Typographical Union, held last Wednesday, the vote was: George S. Hollis, incumbent, 496; L. L. Heagney, Daily News chapel, 440. The second balloting was necessary due to the fact that no one of three original candidates had received a majority vote at the May election.

Tomorrow adds another milestone to the record of Steve Daly, veteran Santa Rosa printer, member of the typographical staff of the Santa Rosa "Republican" for the past eleven years.

For just fifty years ago tomorrow—June 27, 1937—Daly joined the International Typographical Union as a journeyman printer.

And that marked still another record, for Daly became a full-fledged printer at the age of 16 years.

He was associated with the Valley Printing House, Fourth and J streets, Sacramento, at the time, but soon was given an appointment to the State Printing Department.

Within two years Daly became foreman of the job printing room of the state printery—another record—since it was the only time that so youthful a printer ever held the foremanship of the state department.

Daly was associated with newspaper printing plants in San Francisco for thirty years, and eleven years ago joined the mechanical staff of the "Republican."

He purchased a country home in the Petaluma Hill road section some years prior to joining the "Republican" staff, and for several years commuted between Cotati and San Francisco.

Steve plans spending his golden jubilee quietly at home at his Hill road ranch with a huge water-

melon and his faithful pipe, which is generally believed by friends to be the same one he smoked when he first joined the union.

By Steve Daly: Mike Pardee, author of the above screed, by "trick and device," as legal practitioners say, sought to get the above story into the paper without my interception, but fortunately he failed to accomplish his fell design.

While the story is substantially true, I must take exception to his statement that I have been smoking one pipe for fifty years. The fact is that when Mike was sailing through the composing room the other day, puffing his own dureen, I urged him to take his furnace out on Taylor Mountain, where the wind was blowing and the population sparse. That accounts for his left-handed sneer at the pipe.

I suppose if one were in jail the passage of fifty years would seem an eternity, but, in a newspaper office, it seems but yesterday that I officiated as a "printer's devil" in Sacramento.—Santa Rosa "Republican," June 26.

Commenting on the foregoing story, a San Francisco newspaper attache, still connected with one of the local dailies, says:

"Of more interest, perhaps, to San Francisco printers, nearly every one of whom knows Steve Daly, is the fact that Steve was the confidant of Fremont Older when that famous printer-publicist was making real history right here in San Francisco. Steve was employed on the old 'Bulletin' for many years when Older was its editor."

The many friends of Charles A. Thompson of the Mackenzie & Harris Chapel will be pleased to learn that he is back at work after an absence of three months due to an abdominal operation. With a gain of thirty pounds in weight since the beginning of his recovery, Charles declares modern surgery and an abundance of Sierra Mountain air have made a new man of him.

STRIKE OF MAILERS ENDED

The Pittsburgh Newspaper Publishers' Association on June 24 announced settlement of the strike of mailing room employees which had caused all three local papers to suspend publication. The vote to return to work was said to be "overwhelming" and strikers would return under their old contract effective until January 7, 1938.

The citizen who buys union-made goods every day is doing more to aid recovery than the citizen who votes once in four years. There is no good reason why he can't do both.

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Mailer Notes

By LEROY C. SMITH

A member of a Mid-Western mailers' union writes: "We may vote to secede from the M. T. D. U. a tour July union meeting."

A mailer correspondent says: "Kansas City Mailers' Union was to sign a contract with newspaper publishers of that city on June 18 for an increase in scale of \$1.35 a day and conditions 100 per cent, or better than they expected."

Following is from "Labor Forum," Evansville, Ind., in column captioned, "It's a Great System," by John Paine: "Mailers and editorial workers on two Dallas, Texas, papers have been induced to designate their publisher as their collective bargaining agent. But the representative and the publisher will come to an agreement (of a sort) in a very amicable fashion."

What publisher will yet unveil one to a mailer? Max Kalish's bronze statue of the "Make-up Man" was recently unveiled in the lobby of the New York "Post" before a gathering of liberals who made brief remarks appropriate to the occasion. Included among the speakers were President Charles P. Howard, Governor Earle of Pennsylvania, J. David Stern, publisher of the "Post"; Senator Robert F. Wagner of New York, Senator Joseph F. Guffey of Pennsylvania, and John L. Lewis.

The three newspapers of Pittsburgh, Pa., resumed publication on June 25 after a three-day suspension caused by a strike of 150 mail-room employees. The strike was called to enforce demands for \$1.20 a day more pay, although the union's contract with the publishers does not expire until January 7, 1938. The publishers agreed that if the men would return and abide by their contract until its expiration next January they would agree to a three-year contract providing for pay increases. The strikers rejected it by a 104-to-3 vote. Mailers who demanded increases gathered in small groups near the plants but did no picketing. Their leaders carried their fight in radio broadcasts, and signs placed outside newspaper buildings characterized the publishers' statements on the strike as the "blab of the out-of-town newspaper trust." Five thousand were made idle by the strike. The I. T. U. then revoked the local union's charter and offered to send men in to fill their jobs. The secretary-treasurer of the M. T. D. U. said he would call in mailers from outside to fulfill the contract if they did not go back to their jobs. President Howard said the strike was illegal and ordered the men back to work. The strikers voted to return to work at the same wage, \$6.80 a day for seven nights.

The staffs of the Hearst newspapers in New York will be reduced by between 500 and 600 employees as a result of the merger of the "American" with the "Journal." The employees estimated that at least 125 of the 375 members of the news staffs would lose their jobs. While William Randolph Hearst, Jr., the new publisher of the "Journal," has promised to try to place as many of these employees as possible on Hearst newspapers in other cities, editorial workers took steps to fight for their jobs. The Newspaper Guild of New York has promised the Hearst guildsmen full support in any action they may take to prevent the discharge of editorial workers. It is not reported how many mailers may lose jobs by the merger. The higher-salaried "American" executives will not lose out, for William Randolph Hearst, Jr., publisher of the "American," has become the "Journal's" publisher, and his assistant, Walter Young, was appointed assistant publisher of the "Journal."

A charter has been issued to Houston, Texas, mailers, making twelve recently chartered I. T. U. mailer unions.

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Blacklisting of Miners Charged by Witnesses

The following was released by the publicity committee of Twin Cities Miners' Union, Local 283, International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers of the Grass Valley and Nevada City district, on June 28:

"Irrefutable evidence of a lockout, followed by blacklisting in the district and company domination and influence over the Mine Workers' Protective League, was produced at the Labor Board hearings in Grass Valley last week. The case has grown out of charges filed by Local 283, I. U. M. M. & S. W., against the Idaho-Maryland Mines Corporation.

"Locked-out gold mine employees of the I.-M. company—Este, Vrthneik, Padgett, Burns, Garegio, Cozad, Morgan, J. Williams, Marshall, Dardon, Thomas and H. Williams—were some of the eighty miners victimized who testified during the week. Their testimony was that they were to have been given application cards for League membership prior to and after Twin Cities Miners' Union No. 283 had held its charter meeting on February 28, 1937.

"These cards were given out at the I.-M. mines by shift bosses, the storekeeper, a watchman and blacksmith. The shift bosses, storekeeper, watchman and blacksmith were some of those named.

"These application cards were handed out to the workers individually and in groups. The miners, knowing the character of the company-dominated League, generally resisted membership. It was at such times that they were told by these subordinates of the company, 'You had better join if you want to hold your job,' or, 'Join! or you will have to go down the road.' Other intimidating statements were quoted by the witnesses.

"Further testimony showed that their work was satisfactory. They were praised personally and in safety meetings as the most efficient workers employed by the I.-M. company. The company operates the I.-M. mine proper, the New and Old Brunswick mines, all of which are closely grouped together. The Old Brunswick was organized about 97 per cent into the union. The workers started wearing their union buttons on April 1. The United States Supreme Court validated the Wagner Act on April 12. The union had been awaiting this decision before asking for union recognition. Further, new equipment was being installed in the mine, indicating the intent of the operators to continue under an expansive program.

"Suddenly, without any previous warning, the workers were handed their pay checks on April 15, a few days after the court decision. No explanation was given for closing the mine, but later the truth came out. Within a few days more shift bosses admitted to many of these workers that they themselves had only a forty-five-minute notice of the shutdown. We leave it to our readers' judgment if there are any doubts from the foregoing whether or not it was a lockout?

"Following this, many of these miners continued to rustle the I.-M. mines. Even though many had been trusted and long-time employees and new men were being hired, they met with evasive answers to their requests for jobs. Insulting insinuations of 'high-grading' activities were given to some of the men. Following weeks of fruitless search for work in the district, and analyzing the replies given by other mine employers who knew about their former employment at the I.-M., it has come out definitely that these workers were being blacklisted."

SWITCHMEN LOYAL TO A. F. OF L.

The Switchmen's Union of North America concluded its quadrennial convention at Buffalo, N. Y., on June 19, after less than six working days. A resolution withdrawing the Switchmen's

Union from affiliation with the American Federation of Labor provoked a lengthy debate, but when the vote came it was overwhelmingly defeated.

SHELLEY MEETS WITH MISHAP

John F. Shelley, president of the Labor Council, met with an accident last Sunday while strolling in Golden Gate Park with his little daughter, which has confined him to his home. His ankle bone was chipped when he stumbled and fell. He was unable to attend to his official duties this week.

FEDERAL WRITER'S PROJECT

Editor Labor Clarion:

The Federal Writers' Project is addressing you through the courtesy of the Lubin Society, which has granted us the use of its mailing list.

We are engaged in exhaustive research of agricultural migratory labor in California. Invaluable material in our files is being assembled by our writers, which will assist in solving problems of vital importance to our agricultural areas.

Our project is facing a cut in its personnel by July 15 which, if effected, will not only curtail our work, but will throw twenty-four of our workers out of employment.

We appeal to you, through your interest in our work, to send a telegram of protest to Harry L. Hopkins, relief administrator in Washington, D. C. You are urged to do this at once.

Respectfully yours,

E. MARGARET WINTER,
Secretary, Public Relations Committee
Federal Writers' Project.

Chain Store Strike Off

A conditional agreement reached last week for 550 employees of thirteen Woolworth and two Newberry stores in San Francisco, giving wage increases and lowering hours, is believed to have averted a strike.

Negotiators reached a \$20-a-week minimum and forty-four-hour week, adding \$4 a week to the old minimum of \$16 a week and lowering working hours from forty-eight hours a week. Terms were accepted by Department Store Employees' Union 1100 contingent upon the working out of satisfactory working conditions.

Each employee will receive a 10 per cent increase in case the new minimum does not reach. Vacations with pay are agreed upon. Other issues were to be negotiated at later conferences. The forty-four-hour week will require hiring of new employees, it was said.

Employees rejected an offer of \$18 minimum for a forty-eight-hour week and authorized a strike if negotiations failed.

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VISIBLE MEMBERSHIP RECORDS
J. E. TOWNSEND
601 MISSION GA. 1009

The Rochester Clothing Co.
Established 1906
Union Hours Union Clerks
CORNER MISSION AND THIRD
Specializing in
Union-made Clothing, Furnishings and Hats

REASONABLE PRICES PREVAIL
JULIUS S. GODEAU, Inc.
Funeral Directors
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41 VAN NESS AVE. HEmlock 1230
100 PER CENT UNION

Green Blames C. I. O. for Schism in Labor Ranks

In a letter to Representative John Luecke of Michigan, President William Green of the American Federation of Labor expressed deep concern over "an evil influence which has caused groups of newly organized workers connected with the C. I. O. to follow a destructive policy," and declared that "thinking people can now begin to see just what it all means."

Green's letter was in reply to one from Luecke, who had written to Green and to John L. Lewis, chairman of the Committee for Industrial Organization, urging them to unite their two groups for tried leadership of newly organized workers.

Luecke was informed by Green that for a number of months the American Federation of Labor had been ready to confer with the C. I. O. in an effort to adjust the dispute which led the American Federation of Labor to declare the C. I. O. a dual organization, but that the Lewis group had steadfastly refused to meet with the A. F. of L. committee.

"I have appealed for solidarity and unity. As evidence of this fact I have repeatedly urged that a committee from the C. I. O. organizations meet a committee appointed by the executive council of the American Federation of Labor, which has been standing waiting for an opportunity to confer for more than ten months. It is impossible for the executive council's committee to meet when the C. I. O. group refuses to meet with it through its own committee. The American Federation of Labor still stands on a solid foundation it established more than half a century ago."

LAUNDRY WORKERS FLOCK TO UNION

The new local No. 52 of the Laundry Workers' International Union in Los Angeles has over 500 signed applications for membership, with no let-up in the enthusiasm for organization which animates Los Angeles laundry employees.

FORD'S UNION PASSES OUT

Ford's Brotherhood of America, Inc., company union labeled "an independent association of Ford employees," has "agreed to resign," according to an announcement made by Harry Bennett, personnel director of the Ford Motor Company, who said that the company does not approve of its employees belonging to any union.

Phone Underhill 4127 UNION STORE
BROWN & KENNEDY
FLORAL ARTISTS
Funeral Work a Specialty—Lowest Prices
3089 Sixteenth St., nr. Valencia San Francisco

GOOD FOOD
Enjoy It Day or Night Open All Night
HENRY'S CAFETERIAS
101 TAYLOR ST., Corner of Turk
3036 16TH ST., Between Mission and Valencia
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ELECTRIC VENTILATION SPEEDY SERVICE
OUR OWN BAKERY

LOOK FOR THIS LABEL ON PRINTING

Its Presence Indicates 100% Union
Product



Only Printing Label Recognized by the
American Federation of Labor.

S. F. Labor Council

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. The Executive and Arbitration Committees meet every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters phone, MArket 6304.

Synopsis of Minutes of Meeting Held Friday Evening, June 25, 1937

Called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President John F. Shelley.

Roll Call of Officers—All present.

Minutes of Previous Meeting—Approved as printed in Labor Clarion.

Credentials — Elevator Operators No. 117, Charles P. Canny vice Thomas Murphy; Street and Electric Railway Employees, Division 518, Tom Miller vice A. R. Young; Structural Pest Control Exterminators, A. G. Gilson vice Ruben Fisher; Technical Engineers and Draftsmen No. 11, Raymond J. Grier vice William Hume; Typographical No. 21, A. Bell, E. C. Browne, A. B. Crackbon, L. L. Heagney, Henry Heidelberg, George S. Hollis, W. N. Mappin, A. G. Neilson, and G. A. Sheridan.

Communications—Filed: Maurice L. Rapheld, secretary to the mayor, acknowledging receipt of resolution of the Council relative to discharge of members on P.W.A. Theater Project. Structural Pest Control Exterminators No. 4, giving list of companies signing their agreement and thanking Council for assistance. Sanitary Chemical Laboratories, recently organized, has found its trade has increased largely, and thanks all for the favorable result experienced.

Referred to Executive Committee: Application of Cigar and Liquor Clerks for action against Bouquet Cohn cigar stores for encouraging company union. Ship Scalpers' Union, resolution advocating support for children's camp. Contributions to hotel strikers: Stove Mounters No. 61, \$10; Web Pressmen No. 4, \$32.50; Window Cleaners, \$50; Building Service Employees No. 87, \$375; Stereotypers No. 29, \$25; Retail Shoe Salesmen, \$50; Textile Workers No. 2548, \$10; Water Workers No. 401, \$20; Typographical No. 21, \$100; Masters, Mates, and Pilots No. 40, \$100; Joint Board Ladies' Garment Workers, \$25; Molders No. 164, \$50; Bookbinders and Bindery Women, \$150; Elevator Operators No. 117, \$140; Automotive Parts and Accessory Clerks, \$10; United Garment Workers No. 131, \$100; Bakery Wagon Drivers, \$100; Stage Employees No. 16, \$25; Street and Electric Railway Employees No. 1004, \$250; Brewery Workers No. 7, \$100; Janitors No. 87, \$375; Window Cleaners No. 44, \$50; Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 90, \$25; Textile Workers No. 2532, \$40—total, \$2,212.50. Contributions to Mooney-Billings Defense Fund: Bricklayers No. 4, Washington, D. C., \$5; Machinists, Elizabeth, N. J., \$5; Brewery Workers No. 7, San Francisco, \$5; Fruit and Vegetable Workers No. 19115 of Yuma, Ariz., \$25; United Mine Workers, Local 498, Portage, Pa., \$25; International Fur Workers' Union, Long Island City, N. Y., \$100; Printing Pressmen No. 115, Coshoc-ton, Ohio, \$2; Plumbers No. 102, Knoxville, Tenn., \$5. Through California State Federation of Labor: Bridge and Structural Iron Workers of Pittsburgh, Pa., \$10; Painters No. 781, Milwaukee, Wis., \$25; Brewery Workers No. 98, Davenport, Iowa, \$5; Bricklayers No. 3, Monroe, La., \$5; Carpenters No. 1879, Reedsport, Ore., \$10; Stationary Engineers, Butte, Mont., \$5; Electrical Workers No. 195, Milwaukee, Wis., \$5; Painters No. 61, St. Paul, Minn., \$5; Painters No. 970, Charleston, West Va., \$15; Phillipsburg Miners No. 24, Phillipsburg, Mont., \$10; Progressive Miners No. 110, Buckner, Ill., \$5; United Mine Workers No. 5509, Westville, Ill., \$65; United Mine Workers No. 1143, Manifold, Pa., \$18; Painters No. 469, Fort Wayne, Ind., \$3; Steamfitters No. 394, Madison, Wis., \$3; Long-

shoremen No. 38-93, Stockton, Calif., \$25; Electrical Workers No. 477, San Bernardino, Calif., \$5; Carpenters No. 419, \$10; Molders No. 31, Detroit, Mich., \$5; United Mine Workers No. 6195, Otsego, W. Va., \$5; Grocery Clerks No. 1092, Portland, Ore., \$25; Painters No. 525, Jacksonville, Ill., \$5; Mansfield Trades Council, Mansfield, Ohio, \$10; Julian Pierce, Washington, D. C., \$5; Blacksmiths No. 77, Milwaukee, Wis., \$5; Typographical No. 637, Portsmouth, Ohio, \$5—total, \$466.

Requests Complied With — Resolution from Board of Supervisors urging musically inclined organization to seek to prevail upon local Radio Station KFRC to maintain its station in San Francisco and not to move it to Los Angeles, as threatened. Bill pending in Congress, H. R. 7537, introduced by Congressman Havenner, to pay claims of stevedores employed at transport docks between July 31, 1934, and November 24, 1934, both inclusive; for additional pay earned but not received, amounting to \$3853.08, and that we enlist support for such legislative appropriation. Stove Crafts Association of this district, requesting that Council allow them to send a speaker favoring a sales talk for union-made stoves. American Federation of Hosiery Workers, circular letter requesting patronage of Allen A. Hosiery Company products, as the firm has amicably settled all its differences with the hosiery workers. California Allied Printing Trades Conference, requesting that production of minutes and circulars by mimeograph method be discontinued and same be printed hereafter.

President Shelley has appointed the following Educational Committee: Daniel C. Murphy, Web Pressmen; Irving Basting, Machinists No. 68; Joseph Iacomo, Waiters and Dairy Luncheon No. 30; Michael Rowan, Hospital Employees; Lillian Olney, Federation of Teachers. Committee will meet, after notice on matter referred, following Friday evening at 7 o'clock, and either set a date for further hearing or report recommendation the same evening to the Council.

Report of Executive Committee—In the matter of complaint against the B. & B. Sandwich Shops, committee heard the complete history of the vain efforts made to unionize these shops by the culinary unions and, fully cognizant of the disinclination of the management to unionize the shops, committee recommended that the Council place their name on the "We Don't Patronize" list. In the matter of controversy of the Bookbinders and Bindery Women with the McBee Company, and the failure on the part of the company to be represented, the matter was referred to the secretary to arrange for a conference between the parties. In the matter of two agreements presented by the Grocery Clerks, one relating chiefly to salesgirls in bakeries and other food stores, committee, after hearing the explanations of the representatives of the Grocery Clerks, indorsed the said agreements, subject to indorsement of the International Union. In the matter of controversy between Department Store Clerks and the department stores of Woolworth's and Newberry's, after a hearing by the representatives of the Union, the matter was intrusted to President Shelley to take up further negotiations with the representatives of the stores. In the matter of controversy between Building Service Employees' unions and the building owners and apartment houses, a lengthy discussion was held by the committee with the representatives of the unions directly involved, and committee instructed the officers to attend further conferences, but advises the union before any sanction for a strike be recommended by the Committee, or given by the Council, it must be understood that consent must be secured from all unions involved or affected by such a strike. Report concurred in.

In the matter of complaint of Teamsters and others against illegal picketing by Filling Station

Employees' Union of certain tire companies, the Filling Station Employees and the Brotherhood of Teamsters were both represented, and the matter was discussed at length. It seems that the only ground for picketing of the tire companies on the part of the Filling Station Employees was the refusal on the part of the companies to sign agreements with the union, although there was no complaint against them that they failed to live up to the requirements of the union with respect to wages, hours and other working conditions. It was stated that the union had passed instructions to the officers to insist upon securing signed agreements or proceed to picket. The officers of the union said they were acting under instructions from the union and had no other alternative. The committee requested the union at once to cease picketing, as according to the laws of this Council and of the American Federation of Labor the union has no right to picket without the sanction of this Council. Committee referred to President Shelley and instructed him to co-operate with the union to bring about an adjustment and securing a memorandum agreement from the companies owning the stations picketed. It was moved to adopt the report of the committee. After debate, it was moved to close debate. Motion was taken by a standing vote, and resulted in a vote of 166 ayes to 96 noes, and declared lost, as it requires a two-thirds vote. After further debate, a roll call vote was demanded by Delegate John P. McLaughlin. Chairman Shelley ruled against a roll call vote on account of the time it would take, and on being called to enforce Section 4 of the rules of order, accepted a motion to suspend the rules, in that respect, which motion carried by 183 ayes to 89 noes, or a two-thirds vote. The original motion to adopt the report of the committee was then carried by a standing vote of 191 in favor and 120 against. In the matter of controversy between Machine Production Workers' Union No. 20444 and the Ecklon Company, committee recommended, after having exhausted all means in composing the existing differences, that the Council give its sanction to a strike of this union against the Ecklon Company. On motion, concurred in by the Council.

New Business—Moved that the executive committee of the Council be instructed that in case of failure of concluding favorable negotiations between Building Service Employees' unions and the building managers by Wednesday, strike action be granted to Building Service Employees, Local 87, and those involved. Motion carried.

Council adjourned at 11:30 p.m.

Fraternally submitted.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

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AND MORNING GLORY SANDWICHES

TAKE A DOZEN WITH YOU!!

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Up to Two Years to Pay

Labor Day Committee

Minutes of Meeting Held in San Francisco Labor Temple, Saturday Evening, June 26, 1937

Called to order at 8:15 p. m. by Temporary Chairman Daniel P. Haggerty. Minutes of previous meeting were read and approved.

On call for the nomination of a permanent chairman Delegate Hugo Ernst of Waiters and Dairy Lunchmen No. 30 nominated Thomas L. Chambers, president of the Building Trades Council of San Francisco. Brother Chambers declined the nomination on account of going to be out of the city most of the time before Labor Day.

Thereupon the following nominations for officers of the General Labor Day Committee were made:

Chairman—James B. Gallagher of Painters No. 19.

Vice-Chairman—John F. Shelley of Bakery Wagon Drivers No. 484.

Secretary—John A. O'Connell of Teamsters No. 85.

Assistant Secretary—James Rickets, business representative of Building Trades Council.

Sergeant-at-Arms—Patrick O'Brien of Brewery Workmen No. 7.

Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms—Thomas Nicholas of Bartenders No. 41.

On motion the secretary was instructed to cast the ballot of the committee for the nominees for the respective offices. They were declared duly elected and entered at once upon their duties.

A general discussion was indulged in and numerous suggestions made for further consideration and action.

A speaker of national reputation was suggested to be the special aim of the secretary to secure. Each delegate was given the task to propose a slogan for general adoption.

It was suggested that a few motormen and conductors might be spared so as to provide for more cars for transporting the paraders to and from their places of assembly and disbandment.

It was finally moved, seconded and carried that the next meeting of the general committee be held two weeks from date, or Saturday evening, July 10.

Meeting then adjourned at 9:08 p.m.
Fraternally submitted.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

Additional Delegates Selected By Building Trades Council

In addition to the delegates at large named at a former meeting, the Building Trades Council has selected the following delegates to serve on the Labor Day Committee of 1937:

Sheet Metal Workers, Frank Burke; Boiler Makers, E. Rainbow; Bricklayers, Joe Mazza; Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, J. Petrie; Material Drivers, J. K. Berhard; Carpenters No. 22, Al Wells; Carpenters No. 34, D. Campbell; Millmen No. 42, J. Westley; Carpenters No. 483, E. G. Fraser; Carpenters No. 2164, George Beveridge; Carpet Layers, F. B. Nixon; Ornamental Plasterers, John Magnini; Cement Finishers, Joseph Petri; Electrical Workers No. 6, Charles Foehn; Elevator Constructors, H. A. Milton; Felt and Composition Roofers, B. Eagleton; Furniture Handlers, F. C. Burns; Granite Cutters, John Johann; Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters, A. A.

PEOPLE'S
An Independent
100 Per Cent Union
DAIRY

Bergner; Hod Carriers, William Horan; Asbestos Workers, J. D. Brown; Hoisting Engineers, J. By-non; Structural Shopmen, John Marchetti; Marble Workers, John Olson; Marble Masons, H. Hague; Painters No. 19, J. Mullane; Painters No. 1158, Robert Leiser; Plasterers No. 66, J. McCarthy; Sign Painters, Harry England; Show Card and Displaymen, Robert Erickson; Steam Shovelmen, E. E. Ellison; Sprinkler Fitters, J. Allan; Engineers No. 64, W. A. Spears; Steam Fitters No. 59, Thomas J. Shaughnessy; Tile Setters No. 19, Harry Hall; Tile Setters' Helpers No. 7, George Sullivan; Glass Workers No. 718, D. Del Carlo; Construction and General Laborers, Paul Keith; Upholsterers No. 3, E. V. Conroy; Varnishers and Polishers No. 134, J. Copeland; Window Cleaners, N. Wallace; Lathers No. 65, E. K. Rhodes.

Pursuant to the action of the Labor Day Committee, each affiliated union was requested to appoint five additional delegates.

LEWIS AND MARITIME INDUSTRY

John L. Lewis has begun his long-heralded drive to bring maritime workers into his Committee for Industrial Organization by inviting seven-teen marine union leaders to meet with him at C. I. O. headquarters in Washington July 7.

Strikers Remain Firm

The strike in the plant of Echlin & Echlin, manufacturers of automobile parts, now in its second week, bids fair to be protracted unless the employers assume a more conciliatory attitude.

An offer of the firm of a minimum wage of 45 cents an hour, in lieu of the established scale of 65 cents being paid by twenty-seven other firms in the industry, was unanimously rejected at a well-attended meeting of the Production Machine Operators' Union on Wednesday last. All other provisions of the proposed agreement have been approved by the firm.

The strike affects approximately one hundred and fifty men and women, who remain firm in their stand for recognition of the established scale.

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WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns listed below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

Benatar's Cut Rate Drug Store, 807 Market.
California Building Maintenance Co., 20 Ninth.
California Packing Corporation.
Clinton Cafeterias.
Curtis Publishing Co., publishers of "Saturday Evening Post," "Ladies' Home Journal," "Country Gentleman."
Don's Dollar Sedan Service, 925 Larkin.
Forderer Cornice Works, 269 Potrero.
Foster's Lunches and Bakeries.
Goldberg, Bowen & Co., grocers, 242 Sutter.
Goldstone Bros., manufacturers overalls and workmen's clothing.
Gordon's Sea Food Grotto, Ferry Building.
J. C. Hunken's Grocery Stores.
Kroehler Furniture Manufacturing Company.
O'Keefe-Merritt Stove Co. Products, Los Angeles.
Pacific Label Company, 1150 Folsom.
Shell Oil Company.
Standard Oil Company.
All Non-Union independent taxicabs.
Barber shops that do not display the shop card of the Journeymen Barbers' Union are unfair.

DEATH BENEFITS GRANTED

Two young widows of workmen killed when the Golden Gate Bridge safety nets collapsed last February have been granted death benefits by the Industrial Accident Commission. Catherine Bass, 431 Octavia street, will receive \$5000 compensation for the loss of her husband, William A. Bass, and the same amount was granted Marie Lindross of Bayshore City for the death of Charles Lindross.

There is a satisfied feeling about buying goods and services that better the wage and hour standards of fellow Americans.

100% Union Shoes

CUSHIONED COMFORT FOR ALL

No one need suffer F. A. (foot agony and torture caused by uncomfortable shoes) if they will avail themselves of the cushioned comfort found in Rohn Nu-Matic nail-less shoes, pliable, resilient and comfortable—the last word in scientific, healthful shoes for men.

\$6 to \$7.50

**PHILADELPHIA
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Next to Day and Night Bank

**NOW! A Complete Selection of Boys'
Crown Headlight Union Make**

Jeans, Overalls, Playsuits

Sturdy "Headie" jeans
for boys 6 to 16. Well
made for long wear
..... \$1.39

For boys 6 to 16—fa-
mous union-made over-
alls. An excellent qual-
ity \$1.39

Youngsters 2 to 8 like
these comfortable little
play suits 79c

HALE'S BASEMENT STORE

Market at Fifth

Sutter 8000

Truce Is Declared in Building Controversy

The threatened strike of building maintenance employees and elevator operators in down-town buildings has again been postponed and a truce has been declared until next Tuesday, following a conference in the office of Mayor Rossi.

The attorney for the hotel owners having agreed to produce on Tuesday next the list of the association's membership, and also to reorganize the owners' negotiating committee, encourages the belief that the parties may yet be able to draw up an agreement satisfactory to both parties to the controversy.

Charles Hardy, international vice-president of the Building Service Employees' Union; John F. Shelley, president of the Labor Council, and John A. O'Connell, secretary of that body, appeared to be satisfied with the concessions made by the employers.

Members of the two unions involved were to hold meetings to hear reports on the situation from their officials.

Harold Boyd Stricken

Harold J. Boyd, newly appointed city controller, was in St. Mary's Hospital this week waging a stubborn fight against appendicitis.

Possibility that he will escape the surgeon's knife was seen when hospital authorities, who had been instructed to prepare him for an operation, reported that Boyd was "considerably improved."

The successor to the last Controller L. S. Leavy was stricken at his office Saturday morning and went to his home. Later his condition grew worse and Dr. T. T. Shea ordered him to the hospital.

GARMENT WORKERS' ELECTION

Misses Nellie Casey, Sarah Hagan and Kathryn Granville were chosen delegates to represent San Francisco Local No. 131 at the annual convention of the United Garment Workers, which will be held in Kansas City in August. The election was held at the Labor Temple last Tuesday and was participated in by over 600 members of the organization. Miss Casey is the business representative of the union, Miss Hagan its financial secretary and Miss Granville the recording secretary. Each of them is well known in the general ranks of the local labor movement through service in behalf of No. 131, an organization with an interesting history of nearly forty years.

Transfers to Cost 2 cents

Transfers will cost passengers on the Market Street Railway 2 cents additional fare after July 6, according to announcement by an official of the company.

Transfer interchange with the Municipal line will be continued at five points, but the 2-cent charge will be made here also. These are Geary and Divisadero, Geary and Fillmore, Ellis and Stockton, Union and Fillmore and St. Francis Circle.

Time limit of one hour, as at present, will be maintained, with the exception of transfers for school children on the San Mateo line and in "emergency cases."

Only one charge of 2 cents will be made when a passenger transfers twice in the progress of one continuous journey. A transfer, properly punched on the original car, would not be surrendered on the intermediate car, but upon boarding the third vehicle.

The 2-cent transfer charge was authorized by the State Railroad Commission.



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10% OFF on Complete Installation of furnaces, steam boilers, radiant fires, gas steam radiators and floor furnaces. On Circulating Heaters Summer Discount applies on purchase price and Simple Installation. You have Immediate Installation and use of the equipment.

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Act now on this money-saving price slash. Give your home this sensible, clean, carefree and convenient method of heating with modern gas heating equipment. What you save will be marked down in plain dollars and cents figures for both the equipment and installation. What you will gain will be the most satisfying, comfortable and economical heating your home has ever had.

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